

COMMERCIAL POTATO PRODUCTION
NOT INCREASED BY A.A.A. PROGRAMS

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S U M M A R Y

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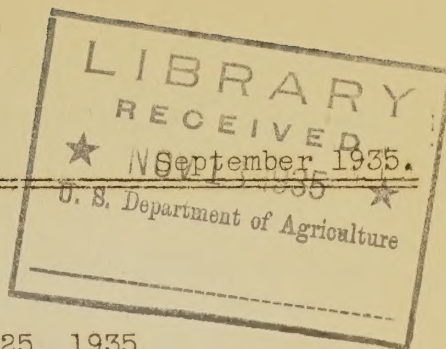
Although the acreage of potatoes for the country as a whole has not increased materially since 1933, some commercial areas have continued upward trends which have existed for comparatively lengthy periods.

Increased demand for early potatoes in the last 10 years has brought about an increase in commercial potato acreage in early States of the South and a decrease in acreage in some of the intermediate and late States.

The low price level of 27.6 cents per bushel for the surplus late States was reached during the year 1932.

Two exceptional cases in which land taken out of production of other crops through the AAA program was planted in potatoes were in a small section of eastern North Carolina and in the valley of the Connecticut River in Connecticut. The report that rented acres formerly used for cotton in Kern County, California, have been planted to potatoes is being investigated.

Potato growers have pointed out that over-production of potatoes, occurring periodically long before the Agricultural Adjustment Administration operations began, has led to destructively low prices, waste of potatoes because prices would not pay freight and marketing costs, and hardship and bankruptcy among potato farmers. Hence, they have sought for a plan which would give a fair balance of supply with demand, eliminate wide price fluctuations which have been damaging to both producers and consumers, and bring benefits similar to those achieved by farmers cooperating in other adjustment programs.



COMMERCIAL POTATO PRODUCTION NOT INCREASED BY A.A.A. PROGRAMS

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration today made public a study of potato acreage and production which showed that the production adjustment programs had had virtually no effect upon the commercial production of potatoes for the country as a whole.

The study was made by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture.

Other conclusions from the study were that potato acreage and production had shown no increase during 1934 and 1935 that could be attributed to adjustment programs; that acreage increases in certain states during 1934 and 1935 were for the most part outside regions where land was taken out of production by adjustment programs, and that in sections in only two states was it established that land taken out of production by adjustment programs had contributed to an increase in potato acreage.

The result proves conclusively that the adjustment programs have not been responsible for the surplus of potatoes, and resultant low prices which have prevailed for the past two years.

The two most variable factors in the supply of potatoes, and consequently, the price, are yields and acreage. When favorable weather brings high yields per acre, the result is large production accompanied by a sharp drop in prices. On the other hand, low yields caused by unfavorable weather are followed by a sharp increase in prices. The fluctuations in price are made more pronounced by the fact that the demand for potatoes is relatively inelastic.

Acreage of potatoes usually expands or contracts in response to price. This variation in acreage also affects the total supply.

The acreage in potatoes in 1934 and 1935 was larger than in 1933, but smaller than in 1932. Total production in both years was considerably smaller than in 1928.

The study is being continued with regard to fruits and other vegetables. The preliminary data strongly indicate that assertions that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration programs have increased commercial acreage and production in specialty crops generally are as groundless as those made with regard to potatoes.

Commercial Acreage Shifts Barred in Adjustment Contracts

One of the aims of the adjustment programs was an increase in the production of food and feedstuffs for home use on farms. Provision was made, however, insofar as was possible in the contracts signed by farmers to prevent the contract acres from being used for commercial production.

The conclusion that adjustment programs had not increased the acreage of potatoes during 1934 and 1935, years when adjustment programs were in effect, was arrived at by an acreage comparison with the period immediately preceding 1934 and 1935. The following table, taken from Department of Agriculture records shows the production of potatoes from 1928 through 1935:

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>ACREAGE HARVESTED</u>	<u>PRODUCTION</u>
1928	3,469,000	425,626,000
1929	2,973,000	327,652,000
1930	3,030,000	332,693,000
1931	3,366,000	372,994,000
1932	3,379,000	357,371,000
1933	3,194,000	320,203,000
1934	3,303,000	385,287,000
*1935	3,256,000	372,677,000

*Estimated as of September 10, 1935.

The table shows that the acreage of potatoes harvested following A.A.A. operations in 1933, 1934 and estimated in 1935 was smaller than harvested acreages in 1928, 1931, and 1932, long before A.A.A. programs began operation.

The increased production of potatoes in 1934 and 1935, as compared to 1933 and 1932, is accounted for by a heavier yield per acre in the two years first named. The average yield in 1934, for example, was 116.6 bushels per acre and the estimated yield for 1935 is 114.5. The average yield for 1932 on the other hand was 105.9 bushels and for 1933 was 100.3.

Although the acreage of potatoes for the country as a whole has not increased materially since 1933, some commercial areas have continued upward trends which have existed for comparatively lengthy periods.

Increased Demand for Early Potatoes

As a result of increased demand for early potatoes, there has been a marked increase in commercial potato acreages in southern States during the last 10 years. This upward trend continued during 1930, 1931 and 1932, which were years of restricted consumer buying power. The acreage of potatoes in 11 early states rose from an average of 254,000 acres for the five years 1919-1923 to an average of 429,000 acres for the five years 1931-1935. The average acreage of potatoes in these states in 1934 and 1935 was approximately 10 percent above the 1929-1933 five-year average.

Shipments of potatoes from the early states increased from an average of 15,720 carloads for the three years 1917-1919 to an average of 29,415 carloads for the five years 1930-1934. Following the 1917-1919 period, shipments for each succeeding five year period showed an increase.

As a result of increased demand for early potatoes there has been a reduction in the acreage in some of the intermediate and late states. Potatoes from the early states have replaced substantial quantities of potatoes from the late states, particularly during the spring and early summer months.

Farm prices of potatoes in all areas declined to low levels after 1929. The low level of 27.6 cents per bushel for the surplus late states was reached during the year 1932. However, declines in early and intermediate states have not been so great as those in other areas. The average price for the 1934 crop of potatoes was 40 percent below the 1929 price in early states and 59 percent below in intermediate states; whereas, the 1934 price was 73 percent below the 1929 price in the late states. The increases in the acreage of potatoes in the early states during recent years and the decreases in the surplus late states have been due, in large part, to this and similar price disparities in other years.

The shift between potato acreages in early and intermediate States is well illustrated by changes occurring between Virginia and North Carolina. The acreage of potatoes in Virginia decreased from an average of 122,000 acres during the five years 1919-1923 to an average of 99,000 acres during the five years 1931-1935.

On the other hand, the land planted to potatoes in North Carolina increased from an average of 39,000 acres during the first five-year period to an average of 80,000 acres during the most recent five-year period.

Acreage in the Early States

The acreage in the 11 early states - North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas - rose from an average for the 1929-1933 period of 394,000 acres to 453,000 acres in 1934. The estimated acreage in 1935 is 423,000 acres.

Examination of the increases in the early potato producing states in 1934 and 1935 shows that in general there is no relation to acres taken out of production through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. There are two exceptions. One is found in a comparatively small section in eastern North Carolina on land set aside as rented acres. Another example of rented acres being used for commercial potato production occurred in Connecticut where the program for shade grown tobacco put no restriction upon the use of acreage removed from tobacco production. A report that land taken out of cotton in Kern County, California, has been used for the commercial production of potatoes also is being investigated.

A study of acreage increases in other states brought to light none that could not be accounted for by additional plantings for home use, or cases which clearly could not have been affected by the adjustment programs.

There undoubtedly were individual instances where potatoes were raised and sold on land taken out of production by adjustment programs. Such instances, however, were so few, comparatively speaking, that apparently they have had no effect upon the general picture for the state and Nation.

What Happened in Connecticut

In the case of Connecticut, there appears to have been an increase in potatoes on land formerly used for tobacco. Connecticut tobacco is

grown principally in Hartford County which lies in the fertile valley of the Connecticut River. This tobacco is grown on fertile land and under intensive cultivation.

With the decline in the demand for this tobacco, many growers found it to their advantage to go into the production of potatoes, an intensive crop yielding large returns per acre. This shift began at least as early as 1920 and has continued since that time. The following table shows the acreage of shade-grown tobacco in Connecticut and the acreage of potatoes in Hartford County, Connecticut, since 1929.

Year	Acreage of shade-grown tobacco in Connecticut	Acreage of potatoes in Hartford County
1929	7,200	2,700
1930	6,000	2,890
1931	4,700	3,730
1932	3,700	4,420
1933	3,800	5,880
1934	4,100	6,660
1935	4,700	6,660

These figures show that the increase in potato acreage in Hartford County, Connecticut, has been approximately the same as the decrease of shade-grown tobacco in the State.

Though the principal part of this shift occurred prior to the inauguration of the adjustment program, it has continued since the adjustment programs have been in effect, most of the increase occurring on land previously used for shade-grown tobacco. This tobacco is grown by a small number of producers, all of whom are under agreement with themselves and the Secretary of Agriculture to limit their production to a definite amount. These agreements do not provide for restrictions upon the use of the acreage removed from tobacco production.

The acreage of outdoor tobacco planted in Connecticut was reduced substantially from 1931 to 1932. A reduction still more marked occurred from 1932 to 1933, and in addition approximately 300 acres of tobacco were removed from production under adjustment contracts after having been planted in 1933. However, production adjustment contracts with respect to tobacco in Connecticut became effective so late in 1933 as to have had no effect upon the acreage planted to potatoes.

In 1934 a large number of additional tobacco contracts were signed by Connecticut growers, and under these contracts a further reduction from 1933 of 38 percent was made. From 1933 to 1934 the acreage of potatoes in Hartford County increased 13 percent. A survey conducted by the Connecticut State College of Agriculture indicates that part of the increase in the acreage of potatoes in Hartford County occurring from 1933 to 1934 was on farms under adjustment contract. Many of these farms are very small.

In summarizing the situation with respect to Connecticut, it appears that not more than 25 percent of the increase in the acreage of potatoes from 1933 to 1934 resulted from acreage removed from tobacco under produc-

tion adjustment contracts. If this is true not more than 9 percent of the total of 8,500 acres removed from tobacco production was used for potatoes.

What Happened in North Carolina

Approximately 63 percent of the total increase in the potato acreage of North Carolina from 1933 to 1934 occurred in the nine eastern counties. In these counties 9,855 acres were removed in 1934 under cotton and tobacco production adjustment contracts. In the same year, the acreage of potatoes in these counties was increased by 9,533 acres, an amount approximately equal to the acreage removed under production adjustment contract.

However, nearly half of this increase occurred in only one county - Beaufort County. For the past several years there has been a marked shift from cotton and tobacco to potatoes in this county. The acreage removed from production under tobacco contracts in 1934 was approximately 3,465 acres. However, the 1934 acreage was approximately 4,500 acres smaller than the 1933 acreage, due to the methods of establishing bases under contract, but only slightly below the acreage planted in 1932. Under cotton contracts 2,265 acres were removed from production. However, the acreage planted to cotton under contract in 1934 was above the average for the three previous years. This was due largely to the fact that cotton contracts were based upon the production for the years 1929-1933 and this enabled growers of this county to establish a base above their average acreage for the past three years. It appears, therefore, that the acreage which was technically removed from production under cotton contracts had already been used for potatoes prior to the inauguration of production adjustment programs, and that part of the acreage removed under tobacco contracts may have been used for potatoes.

In the other counties of this region, as in case of the east north central section, the increase in potato acreage was smallest where the largest acreage was removed from cotton and tobacco under adjustment contracts.

What Happened in Florida

Florida's acreage rose from 18,000 in 1933 to 25,000 in 1934 and production increased from 2,232,000 to 3,250,000 bushels.

Approximately 6,400 cotton contracts and 1,038 tobacco contracts were in effect in Florida in 1934. Under the provisions of these contracts approximately 3,800 acres were removed from production. In the 24 counties in which these contracts were in effect, a total of 2,980 acres of potatoes were reported in the 1934 census. In these same counties a total of 3,018 acres was reported in the 1929 census. The area planted to potatoes in these counties was reduced from 1929 to 1934, whereas during this time the land planted to potatoes in the remainder of the state was increased by approximately 2,000 acres or ten percent. Only about ten percent of the potato shipments of this state usually originate in counties in which production adjustment contracts are in effect.

The production of potatoes in Florida is centralized in regions almost entirely outside of the cotton and tobacco belt of the state. Pro-

ductions of potatoes in Clay, Putnam, St. Johns, and Volusia Counties in 1934 totaled 11,896 acres. No cotton and tobacco was produced in these counties.

With the improvement in fertilizer practices large amounts of glade land in the southeastern part of this state were made available for production every year. These additional areas were opened for the production of potatoes and other vegetables. The result was that in the 1934 census approximately 3,750 acres of potatoes were grown in Dade County, whereas, five years earlier only 850 acres were reported.

It appears that virtually none of the Florida land removed from cotton and tobacco production under contract has been put into commercial potato production.

A brief summary of the potato situation in other commercial producing states includes:

TEXAS

The total potato acreage of the state showed a substantial decrease from 1933 and 1934, and no change from 1934 to 1935.

ALABAMA

Approximately 90 percent of the early commercial potato acreage of Alabama is concentrated in Baldwin, Escambia, and Mobile Counties. A total of 1980 cotton contracts are in effect in these three counties under which 16,210 acres were removed from production in 1934. This is approximately 1 percent of the total acreage remaining under adjustment contracts in Alabama.

The acreage of potatoes in Alabama increased from 32,000 in 1933 to 40,000 in 1934. Data by counties are not available, but it is estimated that a good part of this increase occurred in these counties. The rise in these counties and the remainder of the state probably has not exceeded the needs for home consumption.

MAINE

Maine produces the largest quantity of potatoes of any state in the United States, with production in 1934 of nearly 15 percent of the total national production. In 1931, 186,000 acres were planted to potatoes but since that year the acreage has shown a substantial decrease in each year, being only approximately 160,000 acres in 1935. The large production of 1934 was due to a high yield resulting from very favorable weather conditions rather than to any expansion of acreage. Only a few acres are affected by production adjustment programs in this state. Consequently, there has been no opportunity for a shift from other crops to potatoes.

MASSACHUSETTS - RHODE ISLAND

There has been a gradual increase in the acreage of land devoted to potatoes in these two states since 1929, with the peak years 1934 and 1935

having exactly the same acreage. As in the case of Maine, however, comparatively few acres are affected by adjustment contracts.

NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA

New York and Pennsylvania show somewhat the same general trend in potato acreage since 1928. The highest acreage in New York, 213,000 during this period, was reached in 1929. The 1933 acreage of 200,000 was 5,000 acres below the 1929-1933 average and that of 1934 increased to 210,000. The acreage in 1935, following the decline in prices in 1934, was only 200,000 acres.

The highest acreage in Pennsylvania, 200,000, was reached in 1934, compared with 189,000 in 1933, and the five-year average (1929-1933) of 192,000 acres. The acreage in this State declined in 1935 to 186,000 acres for the same reason that the decline occurred in New York.

Changes in acreage of potatoes in these two States have been made in response to price changes and are not related to adjustment programs.

CALIFORNIA

The potato acreage in California has increased from an average of 33,800 acres for the five years of 1929-1933, to 41,000 acres in 1934, and 45,000 acres in 1935.

The report that rented acres formerly used for cotton in Kern County have been planted to potatoes is being investigated.

NEW JERSEY

New Jersey has expanded its acreage planted to potatoes slightly in the past two years, but it has not taken part to any extent in adjustment programs.

MARYLAND

The important potato producing area in Maryland includes the lower Eastern Shore and western mountain counties where little acreage is planted to crops for which adjustment programs are in operation, so that the tobacco and other adjustment programs, which have been carried on in other parts of the State, have had little effect upon acreage planted to potatoes.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE

Potato acreage figures for Kentucky for the period 1929-1935 show, for the most part, a moderate upward trend. The exception which occurred in 1930 was probably due to the high cost of seed and to general drought conditions then prevailing. The increase in acreage was well under way before the Agricultural Adjustment Administration adjustment programs began and apparently can be attributed to the fact that large acreage is being planted for home supplies. Kentucky is also near several large markets and during depression would capitalize on the fact that during periods of low prices the high transportation cost per unit of value tends to reduce competition from distant areas.

Tennessee potato acreage figures show an irregular trend upward and downward for the period 1929-1935. The peak figure occurs in 1934, but an acreage figure almost as high was reached in 1931. The acreage for 1935 is under that of 1934 and equal to that of 1931.

OHIO AND INDIANA

The acreage for Indiana gradually moved upward from 1929, and each year, with the exception of 1933 and 1935, shows an increase from that figure. A slight decline in acreage occurred in 1933. The increase in Indiana in 1934 and 1935 over 1932 was only 1,000 acres. In Ohio potato acreage reached a high point in 1932 and in each year since the acreage has been less than in that year.

MISSOURI AND KANSAS

The potato acreage of the two States in 1935 was equal to that in 1934 and in each of these years was smaller than in any other year since 1929. The 1935 acreage in Kansas is the smallest since 1929. In Missouri the 1935 acreage is the smallest since 1929 with the single exception of 1934 when it was 1,000 acres lower. These two States have exceedingly large acreages under adjustment contract.

IOWA

The potato acreage figures for Iowa show two distinct trends in the period 1929-1935. From 1929 to 1932 the trend is downward, with 77,000 acres in the earlier year and 74,000 acres in 1932. In 1930 and 1931 the acreage was 70,000. Beginning in 1933, with 75,000 acres, the trend has been upward. In 1934 the acreage was 80,000 and in 1935 it was 86,000 acres. In this State, as in Indiana and Ohio, there has been a well-organized campaign for the production for home use of potatoes on suitable soil, using Northern Certified Seed and modern methods of culture. The 12,000-acre increase in potatoes in Iowa is negligible compared to the number of acres taken out of production by the corn-hog and other adjustment programs.

NEBRASKA

The potato acreage in Nebraska reached a high point of 135,000 acres in 1932 compared with the 1929-1933 average of 117,000. It declined sharply to 115,000 in 1933, remained at the same figure in 1934 and increased to 130,000 in 1935. The 1933 and 1934 low acreages show the effect of water shortage in the principal irrigated area devoted to table potato production in the State. Nebraska produces large quantities of certified seed potatoes grown for the most part on dry lands without irrigation. Indications are that the increase in 1935 represents, for the most part, an increase in this type of production following the general rainfall and favorable planting conditions in the spring of 1935.

MICHIGAN AND WISCONSIN

Michigan and Wisconsin are among the largest producing States and are representative of the Eastern North Central surplus States. The potato acreage in Michigan increased slightly each year from 1931 to 1934, but there

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was no increase in 1935 over 1934. Contracts for sugar beets make up the most important control program, but potato production has never been important in the sugar beet producing areas.

There has been a somewhat wider variation in the annual potato acreage in Wisconsin, but the acreage in each of the last four years has been below that of 1931 and the 1935 acreage is substantially below that of 1934. It is clear that there has been no expansion in potatoes as the result of the adjustment programs in that State.

MINNESOTA

In 1931 the acreage in potatoes in Minnesota was 361,000 acres, an increase over the 330,000 in 1929 and 314,000 acres in 1930. There was a still further increase in potato acreage in 1932 to 379,000 acres. In 1933 and 1934 the acreage of potatoes dropped to 334,000 acres. The preliminary estimate of acreage for potatoes in Minnesota in 1935 indicates that approximately the same acreage was planted this year.

NORTH DAKOTA AND SOUTH DAKOTA

These States have taken a very active part in the wheat, corn-hog and other adjustment programs, but potato acreage was less in both States in 1933, 1934 and 1935 than in 1932.

IDAHO

The potato industry in Idaho is of more recent development than of any other large producing State. The acreage in 1935 was 99,000 acres, only 2,000 acres above the average acreage from 1929-1933. The potato acreage in 1935, when the beet program first became effective, was about 5 percent less than in 1934.

MONTANA

Potato acreage in Montana shows only a very slight variation from year to year for the entire period 1929-1935. Variation from the five year average 1929-1933 has not been greater than 3,000 acres and the acreage has been at a constant figure for the three years 1933-1935, inclusive.

COLORADO

Potato acreage in Colorado reached a high figure of 101,000 in 1932, as compared with the five year average (1929-1933) of 94,000. The 1935 acreage of 85,000 was 9,000 higher than the 1934 acreage of 76,000 but the 1934 acreage was drastically reduced because of a serious shortage of irrigation water which occurred not only in Colorado but also in Nebraska and Wyoming. This increase in 1935 restored the acreage figure to a point which was still 2,000 acres below the 87,000 planted in 1933 and 9,000 below the five-year average. It was also below the acreage of 1931 and 1932.

UTAH

Commercial production of potatoes in Utah has been somewhat less during the past three years than it was during 1929, 1930, and 1931. This is

borne out by carlot shipments, which were as follows for the past six years: 1929, 939 cars; 1930, 1,044 cars; 1931, 954 cars; 1932, 613 cars; 1933, 723 cars; 1934, 832 cars. The estimate of total acreage planted in potatoes in 1935 is approximately 14,000 acres, which is 1,000 acres more than was harvested in either 1931 or 1932 and is the same as the acreage for 1933.

OREGON

There has been relatively little variation in the acreage of potatoes grown in Oregon even though the most important producing area in that State, the Klamath Falls District, has been developed within the past decade. The 37,000 acres grown in 1935 is the smallest acreage since 1931. The wheat adjustment program, which is the most important one in Oregon, is in an entirely different portion of the State.

WASHINGTON

The potato acreage in the State of Washington for the years 1929-1935 discloses unusual stability. The highest acreage, 48,000, was planted in 1930. In no other year after 1930 has the acreage been as great as it was then. The lowest point, 40,000 acres, was reached in 1932 and again in 1935, both figures being 3,000 below the five-year average. The 1935 acreage was 5,000 acres less than the 1934 acreage.

Program Needed to Balance Supply With Demand

From time to time since the Agricultural Adjustment Act became effective, growers of potatoes have requested control programs for their product. Some inclined to voluntary programs similar to those for wheat and cotton and others favored programs modeled along the lines of the Bankhead cotton control Act and the Kerr-Smith tobacco control Act.

Sentiment for a potato program was strong in certain sections of the South where the operations of the tobacco and cotton programs could be observed. The potato producers, however, have never contended that control of their product was necessitated by any shift to potato production from acres taken out of tobacco, cotton, wheat, corn or any other crop for which adjustment programs are in effect.

A review of the prices and incomes for tobacco and cotton as compared to potatoes during the past three years serves to explain why some potato producers have sought programs for their product.

Farm prices for cotton reached the low point of 4.6 cents per pound in June, 1932. During April, May and June, 1933, cotton prices improved in anticipation of an adjustment program by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and reached 10.6 cents per pound in July. The price for the 1933 crop averaged 9.7 cents per pound as compared with 6.5 cents per pound for the 1932 crop and 5.7 cents per pound for the 1931 crop. The farm price rose to 12.6 cents per pound. The average for the 1935 crop thus far is about 10 cents per pound.

Prices for tobacco also fell to low levels during the depression. The price for flue-cured tobacco declined from 18 cents per pound in 1929 to 12 cents in 1930 and 8.4 cents in 1931. Following the very short 1932 crop, prices improved. The average for the season was 15.3 cents per pound. The 1934 crop was reduced substantially under production adjustment contracts and the price rose to 27.3 cents per pound. Early sales indicate that the average for the 1935 crop will be nearly three times as high as that for the 1931 crop.

1935 Price About Same as 1934

The farm price of potatoes declined from 131.5 cents per bushel in 1929 to 91.5 cents in 1930, 46.4 cents in 1931, and 39.5 cents per bushel in 1932. Prices improved substantially in 1933. However, a larger crop resulted in 1934 and prices declined to a level only slightly above 1931. Present indications are that the average price for the 1935 crop of potatoes will be around that for the 1934 crop.

In terms of income, the value of the cotton crop rose from \$424,000,000 in 1932 to an average of approximately \$625,000,000 for the 1933 and 1934 crops. Early indications are that the 1935 crop will bring approximately one billion dollars to producers.

The value of flue-cured tobacco rose from approximately \$43,000,000 in 1932 to \$112,000,000 in 1933 and approximately \$152,000,000 in 1934, exclusive of benefit payments. Sales to date indicate the income from the 1935 crop will be around that for the 1934 crop.

The farm value of potatoes declined from \$431,000,000 in 1929 to \$305,000,000 in 1930, \$173,000,000 in 1931 and \$141,000,000 in 1932. The value of the potato crop rose from the low point reached in 1932 to \$264,000,000 in 1933, and then dropped to \$180,000,000 in 1934. Indications are that the value of the 1935 crop will be approximately the same as the low income for the 1934 crop.

Potato growers have pointed out that over-production of potatoes, occurring periodically long before the Agricultural Adjustment Administration operations began, has led to destructively low prices, waste of potatoes left to rot in the ground because prices would not pay freight and marketing costs, and hardship and bankruptcy among potato farmers. Hence, they have sought for a plan which would give a fair balance of supply with demand, eliminate wide price fluctuations which have been damaging to both producers and consumers; and bring benefits similar to those achieved by farmers cooperating in other adjustment programs.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general
discussion of the problem. It is shown that the
problem is of great importance and that it has
not been completely solved. The author then
presents a new method for solving the problem.

2. The second part of the paper is devoted to a

discussion of the results of the first part. It is
shown that the new method is very effective and
that it can be used to solve a wide variety of
problems. The author then presents a number of
examples of problems that can be solved using the
new method.

3. The third part of the paper is devoted to a
discussion of the applications of the new method.
It is shown that the new method can be used to
solve a wide variety of problems in physics, chemistry,
and engineering. The author then presents a number of
examples of problems that can be solved using the
new method.

4. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a
discussion of the conclusions of the paper. It is
shown that the new method is very effective and
that it can be used to solve a wide variety of
problems. The author then presents a number of
examples of problems that can be solved using the
new method.

5. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a
discussion of the future work. It is shown that
the new method can be used to solve a wide variety
of problems. The author then presents a number of
examples of problems that can be solved using the
new method.

6. The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a
discussion of the references. It is shown that the
new method can be used to solve a wide variety of
problems. The author then presents a number of
examples of problems that can be solved using the
new method.